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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 March 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: The RCE filed 03/28/08.

2.   The rejection of claim 31 under 35 U.S.C. 112 has been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.

3.   The rejection of claims 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. 101 has been withdrawn as

4.   The rejection of claims 1-32 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Furon et al (US-2006/0052118 03/09/06) have been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.

5.   Claims 1-32 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11, 22, 28, 29, and 31 are independent claims.

Specification

6.   The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The phrase "computer readable medium," is not found to have proper antecedent basis in the specification, however it is necessary to use this terminology in order to properly define the claim within the boundaries of statutory subject matter, because the phrase "computer readable medium," appears to only reasonably convey hardware storage and forms of portable, physical article media to one of ordinary skill in the art. In order to overcome the objection, an amendment to the specification is necessary constituting a non-exhaustive statement of what the phrase "computer readable medium" would be as it would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in order to verify that the

term "computer readable medium," could not be taken in the context of non-statutory subject

matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8.   Claims 6, 16, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention. With regard to claims 6, 16, and 24, it is unclear how objects

can be overlapped in the combined page (e.g. see independent claims), when overlapping objects

must be placed on separate pages if their layout locations are the same. As currently recited

these features appear to contradict each other.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furon et al

(US-2006/0052118 03/09/06) in view of Hull et al (US-2005/0010409 01/13/05).

        -In regard to independent claims 1, 11, 22, 28, and 29, Furon teaches a device, method,

system, and computer program product, for printing an electronic presentation, the method

comprising steps for processing a presentation data (Paragraph 28: i.e. "multimedia messages";

Paragraph 34: "selected messages 21, 23, 24 make up for example a story…successively in

time"), wherein the method comprises steps for forming at least one printable output (Paragraph

40: "a printer 16 produces the composite multimedia message")(Fig. 1: 16; "printer") from said

electronic presentation of a single message (Paragraph 28: "of one…multimedia messages") that

comprises multiple objects (Paragraph 28: "digital image, the text associated with said image and

a sound or audio message"; Paragraph 31: "an initial multimedia message comprises a digital

image, and either at least one text message and/or one sound message….still or animated (video

clip)"), by defining combined page or separate pages for said printable objects (Paragraph 28:

"automatic layout, on a single page, or even several pages, or one…multimedia messages";

Paragraph 40: "automatically lays out, on at least one page….composite multimedia

message…from each transformed…message") whereby the printable output was formable into

said combined page or separate pages depending on removal of irrelevant objects (Paragraph 35;

Paragraph 38: "only keeping one part of the text or text parts forming said initial messages" and

"where the multimedia message comprises an image that is a video clip….determination…of a

key image of said video clip…included in a composite…message"; Paragraph 39: "only the key

parts of the initial messages are kept"), conversion of continuous objects into non-continuous

objects (Paragraph 38: "where the multimedia message comprises an image that is a video

clip….determination…of a key image of said video clip…included in a composite…message"),

based on upon a temporal aspect (Paragraph 1: "automatic layout is performed from analysis of

various…messages….especially includes characteristics of time"; Paragraph 34: "sequential

analysis") and spatial aspect of said multiple objects (Paragraph 1: "automatic layout is

performed from analysis of various…messages….especially includes characteristics

of…contents, or even context"; Paragraph 35: "semantic analysis"; Paragraph 37: "relational

analysis…correspondences to be established between images, texts, and sounds form each of the

various selected…messages") including whether said multiple objects overlap (e.g. text and

audio don't overlap, while video does overlap).

Furon et el do not specifically teach wherein the temporal aspect includes closeness in

time of overlapping objects to a same object within said presentation so as to control said overlap

in said combined page. Hull et al teaches a method for creating printable representation for time

based multimedia (Paragraphs 11 & 34-35). Hull et al further teach printing temporally close

data of a multimedia presentation onto a combined page (Paragraph 57)(Fig. 1). Hull et al also

teach printing a multimedia video file onto a plurality of separate pages, wherein each page

includes at least one video frame from the multimedia content and at least one bar code (i.e.

other data)(Paragraph 59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention for the temporal aspect of Furon et al, to have determined the closeness in

time of overlapping objects to a same object in the multimedia message, because Hull et al

taught it was important to combine temporally related content of a multimedia presentation

(Paragraph 35: "advantage...provides a readable representation of the multimedia document";

Paragraph 57: "text information...correspond to the marked location along the audio waveform";

Paragraph 58). Thus a single multimedia message of Furon et al, that included video, would

print the initial video frame with the initial corresponding text/audio on a combined page due to

closeness in time as well as print the succeeding video frames on separate pages so that the user

could be provided a readable representation of the multimedia message.

-In regard to dependent claims 2 and 12, Furon teaches a step for defining a temporal

aspect by an onset of each object in the presentation of said single message (Paragraph 1:

"automatic layout is performed from analysis of various…messages….especially includes

characteristics of time"; Paragraph 34: "selected messages 21, 23, 24 make up for example a

story…successively in time" & "sequential analysis"; Paragraph 37: "relational analysis").

-In regard to dependent claims 3, 13, 25, and 30, Furon teaches wherein from one to,

in maximum, as many printable outputs are formed as there are printable objects in the

presentation (Paragraph 40: "automatically lays out, on at least one page having a given format,

the composite multimedia message" & "to perform a printing request….printing sheets less than

or equal to the number…advantageously made")(Fig. 4).

-In regard to dependent claims 4 and 14, Furon teaches wherein one or more objects

are located in layout locations of the presentation (Paragraph 35: i.e. "semantic analysis";

Paragraph 37: i.e. "relational analysis"; Paragraph 40: "according to messages 38, 39, 40,…..as

balloons")(Fig. 4: e.g. 38, 39, 40 and 46, 47, 48).

-In regard to dependent claims 5, 15, 23, Furon teaches steps for studying a spatial

aspect of each object by defining the layout location of each object of said single message

(Paragraph 35: i.e. "semantic analysis"; Paragraph 37: i.e. "relational analysis").

-In regard to dependent claims 6, 16, and 24, Furon teaches steps for combining objects into single output, if their layout locations differ from another (Paragraph 18: "layout if performed on one ore more pages"; Paragraph 40: "automatically lays out….six selected multimedia messages")(Fig. 4), and otherwise keeping them on separated outputs (Paragraph 40: "When the composite….display per page").

-In regard to dependent claim 7, Furon teaches printing said combined page or printing one or more of said separate pages (Paragraph 18: "layout performed on one or more page"; Paragraph 40: "The invention process thus enables…printing paper are thus advantageously made").

-In regard to dependent claims 8 and 17, Furon teaches wherein the presentation is a multimedia message and an object is an appearance of a media object of one of the following group: editable text, non-editable text, image, animation, video, streaming video, audio converted to image or to text (Paragraph 28: "digital image, the text associated with said image and a sound or audio message"; Paragraph 31: "still or animated (video clip)").

-In regard to dependent claims 9, 21, and 27, Furon teaches wherein the printout was printed to a hard copy (Paragraph 29: "the printer 16 for example…..etc)(Fig. 1: 16).

-In regard to dependent claim 10, Furon teaches wherein the printable output forms a slide of a slide presentation (Fig. 4).

-In regard to dependent claims 18 and 26, Furon teaches means for communication through a wireless telecommunications network (Paragraph 29: "mobile terminal....for example GSM")(Fig. 1).

-In regard to dependent claim 19, Furon teaches further comprising a camera (Paragraph 29: "cellphone equipped with a camera").

-In regard to dependent claim 20, Furon teaches comprising means for displaying the presentation (Fig. 1: 18A: "display screen"; 16: "printer").

-In regard to independent claim 31, Furon teaches a method for printing an electronic presentation, the method comprising steps for processing a presentation data (Paragraph 28: i.e. "multimedia messages"; Paragraph 34: "selected messages 21, 23, 24 make up for example a story...successively in time"), wherein the method comprises steps for forming at least one printable output (Paragraph 40: "a printer 16 produces the composite multimedia message")(Fig. 1: 16; "printer") from said electronic presentation of a single message (Paragraph 28: "of one...multimedia messages") that comprises multiple objects (Paragraph 28: "digital image, the text associated with said image and a sound or audio message"; Paragraph 31: "an initial multimedia message comprises a digital image, and either at least one text message and/or one sound message....still or animated (video clip)"), by defining combined page or separate pages for said printable objects (Paragraph 28: "automatic layout, on a single page, or even several

pages, or one…multimedia messages"; Paragraph 40: "automatically lays out, on at least one

page….composite multimedia message…from each transformed…message") whereby the

printable output was formable into separate pages depending on removal of irrelevant objects

(Paragraph 35; Paragraph 38: "only keeping one part of the text or text parts forming said initial

messages" and "where the multimedia message comprises an image that is a video

clip….determination…of a key image of said video clip…included in a composite…message";

Paragraph 39: "only the key parts of the initial messages are kept"), conversion of continuous

objects into non-continuous objects (Paragraph 38: "where the multimedia message comprises an

image that is a video clip….determination…of a key image of said video clip…included in a

composite…message"), and also based on upon a temporal aspect (Paragraph 1: "automatic

layout is performed from analysis of various…messages….especially includes characteristics of

time"; Paragraph 34: "sequential analysis") and spatial aspect of said single message (Paragraph

1: "automatic layout is performed from analysis of various…messages….especially includes

characteristics of…contents, or even context"; Paragraph 35: "semantic analysis"; Paragraph 37:

"relational analysis…correspondences to be established between images, texts, and sounds form

each of the various selected…messages"), wherein the printout of the electronic presentation is

delivered to the recipient and charged from the sender (Paragraph 18: "also the printing cost to

be reduced…is selected"; Paragraph 29: "the server 14 communicates…with the

printer….processing laboratories"; Paragraph 40: "perform a printing request…savings of

printing paper are thus advantageously made") including whether said multiple objects overlap

(e.g. text and audio don't overlap, while video does overlap).

Furon et el do not specifically teach wherein the temporal aspect includes closeness in time of overlapping objects to a same object within said presentation so as to control said overlap in said combined page. Hull et al teaches a method for creating printable representation for time based multimedia (Paragraphs 11 & 34-35). Hull et al further teach printing temporally close data of a multimedia presentation onto a combined page (Paragraph 57)(Fig. 1). Hull et al also teach printing a multimedia video file onto a plurality of separate pages, wherein each page includes at least one video frame from the multimedia content and at least one bar code (i.e. other data)(Paragraph 59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the temporal aspect of Furon et al, to have determined the closeness in time of overlapping objects to a same object in the multimedia message, because Hull et al taught it was important to combine temporally related content of a multimedia presentation (Paragraph 35: "advantage...provides a readable representation of the multimedia document"; Paragraph 57: "text information...correspond to the marked location along the audio waveform"; Paragraph 58). Thus a single multimedia message of Furon et al, that included video, would print the initial video frame with the initial corresponding text/audio on a combined page due to closeness in time as well as print the succeeding video frames on separate pages so that the user could be provided a readable representation of the multimedia message.

-In regard to dependent claim 32, Furon teaches wherein the printout is in one of the following forms: a varying sized paper, a postcard, a fax, a photograph (Paragraph 29: "the printer 16 for example…..etc).

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 11, 22, 28, 29, and 31 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

12.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

        Please note the additionally cited prior art references on the accompanying PTO-892

Form.

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Adam L. Basehoar whose telephone number is (571)-272-4121.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:00am - 4:00pm.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Steve Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Adam L Basehoar/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178